

A 1200-A/48-V-to-1-V Switching Bus Converter: Toward Single-Stage Vertical Power Delivery for Next-Generation Ultra-High-Power Microprocessors

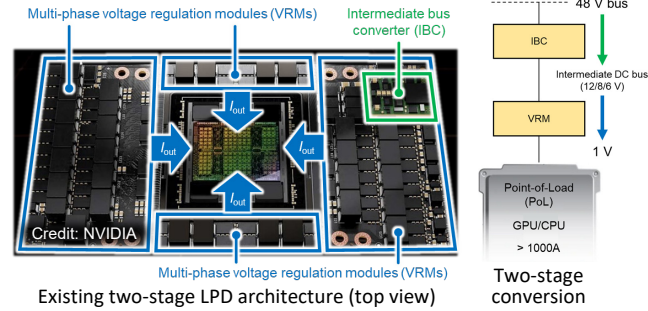


Berkeley Power and Energy Center

Background and Motivation

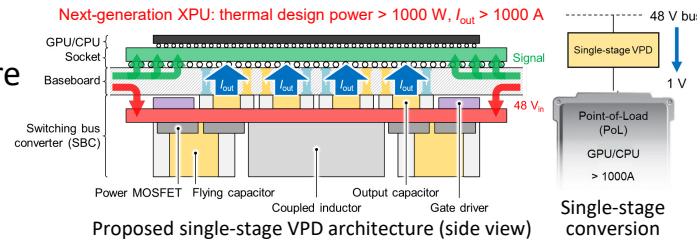
Existing two-stage lateral power delivery (LPD) architecture

- Large power distribution network (PDN) and high PDN losses
- Occupies a large area on the top side of the baseboard



Proposed single-stage vertical power delivery (VPD) architecture

- Much lower PDN losses
- Saves the topside area for high-speed communication and memories



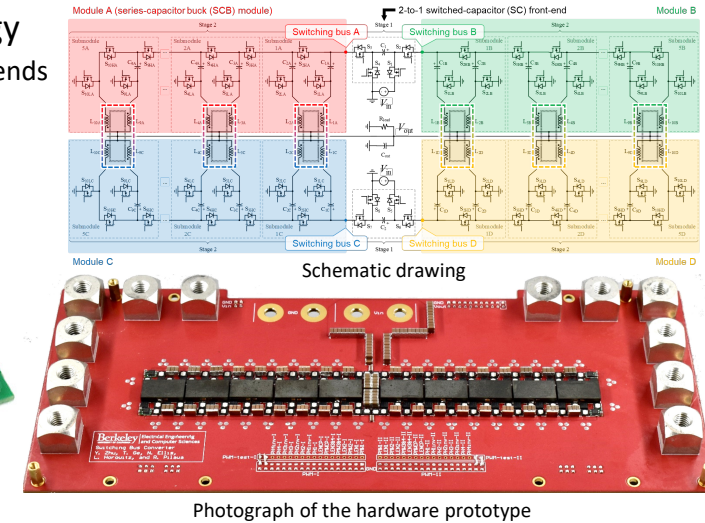
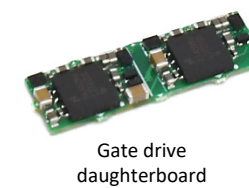
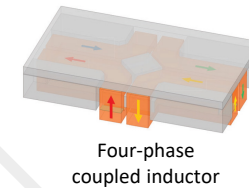
Proposed Switching Bus Converter (SBC)

Hybrid switched-capacitor topology

- Two 2-to-1 switched-capacitor (SC) front-ends
- Four series-capacitor buck (SCB) modules
- Two switching buses

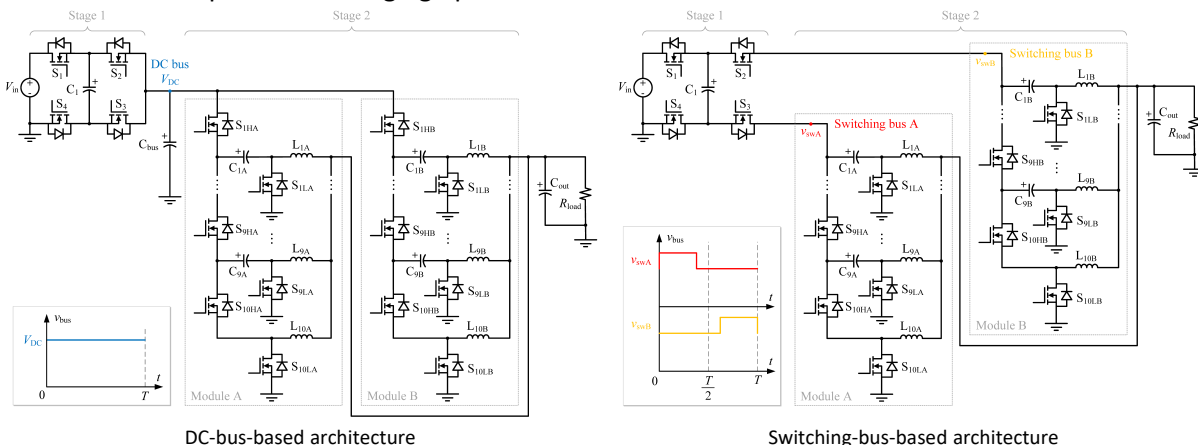
Hardware prototype

- Good modularity
- Custom four-phase coupled inductor
- Efficient and compact gate drive circuitry



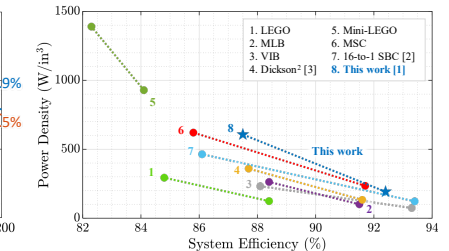
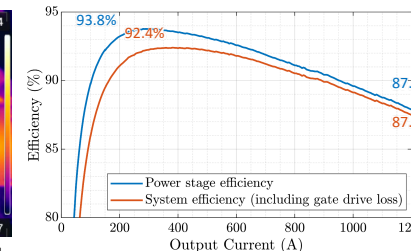
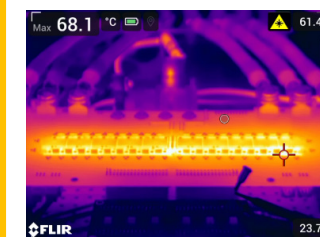
Advantages of Switching-Bus-Based Architecture

- Does not require a large decoupling capacitor to maintain a stiff DC bus voltage
- One redundant switch can be removed on each switching bus while two stages are merged
- Ensures complete soft-charging operation



Experimental Results and Performance Comparison

- 92.4% peak system efficiency and 607 W/in³ power density (including gate drive loss and volume)



References:

- [1] Y. Zhu, et al., "A 48-V-to-1-V Switching Bus Converter for Ultra-High-Current Applications," COMPEL 2023. **[Best Paper Award]**
- [2] Y. Zhu, et al., "A 500-A/48-to-1-V Switching Bus Converter: A Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Voltage Regulator with 94.7% Peak Efficiency and 464-W/in³ Power Density," APEC 2023.
- [3] Y. Zhu, et al., "A Dickson-Squared Hybrid Switched-Capacitor Converter for Direct 48 V to Point-of-Load Conversion," APEC 2022.